

BEAR MOVES ON RIGA FRONT, CROSSING DVINA; AUSTRIANS RETIRE TO ESCAPE ENVELOPMENT

Russians Foil Turks; Across Dvina River

Petrograd, Sept. 7, via London, 3 p.m.—An offensive movement, undertaken by the Turks along the Euphrates west of Erzingan, in Turkish Armenia, is said by the war office today to have been repulsed. In the region of Ognott, where stubborn fighting has been under way for some time, the Russians are driving the Turks from their strong mountain defenses. The report of these operations follows:

"A Turkish offensive on the left bank of the River Euphrates, west of Erzingan, was repulsed. Notwithstanding stubborn resistance of the enemy in the region of Ognott our detachments are advancing and driving the enemy out of his strongly fortified mountain positions.

"According to statements of prisoners, the Turkish troops, operating in the region of Ognott, have sustained great losses. Here the commander of the Thirtieth Turkish Division was killed, the commander of the Second Turkish Corps, Faik Pasha, was killed or seriously wounded, and the commander of the Twelfth Turkish Division was wounded."

CROSSING DVINA ON RIGA FRONT.

On the northern part of the European front Russian troops crossed the Dvina in small force, and captured part of a German position. The announcement follows:

"In the region south of Riga an enemy aeroplane, brought down by our fire, fell within the German lines.

"North of Dvina, our advanced posts, after having crossed to the western bank of the Dvina, drove the enemy from his trenches and captured a portion of his position. Our aeroplanes successfully bombed the railroad station and Barranovich.

HALICZ BOMBARDED AND IN FLAMES.

"In the direction of Brzezany (25 miles north of Palicz) and of Halicz the fighting is continuing in our favor. The gallant troops of General Tcherbathe, having driven the enemy out of a series of fortified positions, and having advanced westward in their pursuit, reached the River Narajuvka, a tributary of the Gnita Lipa, which they crossed at some points.

"In the region of Halicz our troops occupied the railway line from Halicz to Semikowitz mad to Wodniki. They are bombarding with heavy and light artillery the town of Halicz, in which the enemy is still stubbornly holding out. The town is now in flames as a result of our bombardment.

"In this region yesterday we captured a total of 45 officers and 5,600 men, including 22 German officers and about 3,000 men and five Turkish officers and 686 men. The capture of guns and material are being counted.

"In the wooded Carpathians our advance continues."

GERMANS TELL OF AIR FIGHTING.

Berlin, Feb. 7, by wireless to Sayville.—Owing to the favorable weather, says the Overseas News Agency, there has been lively fighting along the Russian front in Northern Courland and at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga.

The Russian aerodrome at Arensburg, on the island of Oesel, in the Gulf of Riga, was successfully attacked, the agency says, by German hydro-aeroplanes. Attacks attempted by Russian aviators on the Courland coast were frustrated by German hydro-aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns. Several bombs fell into the sea or into the forest without causing damage. One Russian aeroplane was disabled by German anti-aircraft guns.

Germans Lose 10 Aeroplanes In Explosion

New York, Sept. 7.—The Journal prints the following cable from London: "The destruction of a large aeroplane factory at Adlerhof, near Berlin, is reported in despatches received today from Copenhagen. An explosion wrecked the structure, which then burned. Ten military aeroplanes were destroyed. No one was killed."

TRYING TO CLOUD THE ISSUE IN CARLETON

Government Speakers and Newspapers Abuse Opposition Workers and Make Little At- tempt to Defend the Record of the Admin- istration—The Opposition Daily Gaining Strength.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Woodstock, N. B., Sept. 7.—The campaign is widening out. Last night three of the government members made their appearances at Debec but although Premier Fleming was advertised to speak he did not put in an appearance. It is said he was taken ill, but no announcement has been made of the fact.

Dr. Landry's text was the old government. He tried to forget that another government, of which he has been a member, has been in charge for more than eight years. He did not, needless to say, repeat in Debec, the birth place of Fleming, what he said about him in Memramcook when he said: "We recognize that Mr. Fleming had been guilty of wrong-doing but so determined were we to cleanse the leg-

islature of the least taint of corruption that we forced him to resign."

Abuse of the opposition workers and opposition organizers is the principal stock in trade of the government speakers and newspapers. They have no arguments and no defence. Their case is a bad one and they are simply trying to hoodwink the people again.

Hundreds of conservatives have turned against the government. Smith is pleading personally for his political existence. His defeat means more than that. It means freedom for New Brunswick from the grafters that have well nigh ruined the province.

Tonight the opposition have three meetings in different parts of the county. Their candidates are meeting with splendid success wherever they go.

Gallant Jack Tars in Whalers Sweep Coast, German East Africa

London, Sept. 7.—The ports of Kilwa Kivinje and Kilwa Kisiwani, in German East Africa, respectively 160 and 175 miles south of Dar-Es-Salaam, have surrendered to the British, under threat of a bombardment, according to an official statement issued tonight, giving details of the recent surrender of Dar-Es-Salaam. The statement says:

"At dawn of September 3, a naval attack by British forces in whalers in conjunction with a heavy bombardment of enemy positions north of the town from the direction of Bagamojo, was followed by landings at Konduchi and in Massani Bay. The enemy evacuated Dar-Es-Salaam, which was occupied by combined naval and military forces, the British colors being hoisted with full honors. The town, except for the portions occupied by the German troops, was virtually undamaged.

"On the 7th, British naval forces and marines, with little landing parties, occupied the ports of Kilwa Kivinje and Kilwa Kisiwani, which surrendered, under threat of a naval bombardment."

FRENCH CAPTURE NEW TRENCHES: AIR RAID ON ENEMY MOST EFFECTIVE

Foch's Big Guns on Somme Prevent German Developing Counter-Attack—British Air- men Destroy Railway Junction, Rolling Stock and Aerodrome—Berlin Admits Loss of Vermandovillers

Paris, Sept. 7, via London, Sept. 8.—The French artillery fire south of the Somme has prevented the Germans from making a counter attack, according to the official communication issued by the war office tonight. Some additional progress for the French troops is also recorded. The text of the statement reads:

"North of the Somme there has been a violent bombardment in various sectors without infantry action. In a trench recently captured four bomb-throwers and sixteen machine guns were added to the material previously brought in.

"South of the Somme the enemy, reduced to impotence by the violence of our artillery fire, was unable to make a counter attack. Immediately east of Deincourt, we captured some new trenches in the course of isolated combats, in which we took fifty prisoners.

"In Champagne a German reconnaissance was caught by our fire west of Malson de Champagne and dispersed; some prisoners fell into our hands.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the enemy bombarded our new positions in the Vaux-Chapitre Wood. During last evening's attack including six officers. Everywhere else there was intermittent cannonading.

"Aviation: On the night of Sept. 6, in spite of unfavorable weather, sixteen of our bombing aeroplanes dropped heavy bombs on railway stations, bivouacs and enemy stores at Rolsel, Athis and Villécourt, a big fire being caused at the last-named place."

BRITISH AIRMEN STRIKE HARD.

London, Sept. 8.—The British official communication issued shortly before midnight, says:

"The general situation is unchanged. Our artillery dispersed enemy working parties east and southeast of Ghinchy. Between the Somme and the Ancre the enemy's artillery was active during the day, shelling the rear of our lines. Our artillery replied effectively and, assisted by aerial observation, successfully dealt with enemy batteries.

"Between Bouches and La Bassée canal our artillery and trench mortars bombarded the enemy's lines continuously, and northwest of Hobbokke we effectively shelled the bridgehead on the Yser canal.

"Yesterday our machines bombed an important railway junction on the enemy's lines, causing great damage to the station and rolling stock. One of the enemy's aerodromes was bombed. One machine was destroyed on the ground and other damage was done. Many other points of military importance were bombed. Some good work was done from low altitudes in locating positions reached by our troops.

"Three hostile machines were wrecked and four others driven down in a damaged condition. Two of our machines are missing."

GERMANS ADMIT LOSS.

Berlin, Sept. 7, via London, 6 p. m.—Repeated attacks were made yesterday and today by the French and British

along the Somme front. Today's official announcement says Vermandovillers was entered, but that assaults at other points along this sector were repulsed.

"The battle of the Somme continues, and fighting is taking place on the whole line," the announcement says.

"The British continue to make vain attacks, with special stubbornness, near Ghinchy. The French again began to charge on their extensive attacking front, but before the northern portion of our line the attack broke down completely. In the Berry-Denle-Court sector and on both sides of Chauhines initial advances were again wrested from the enemy through their extensive attacking front. The attackers have set foot in Vermandovillers.

"East of the Meuse (Verdun front) repeated French attacks against Thiaumont Wood and the wooded heights were repulsed."

REPORT BRUSSELS RAIDED WEDNESDAY.

The Hague, Netherlands, Sept. 7, via London.—Brussels was bombarded by a squadron of fifteen aeroplanes Wednesday, according to an eye-witness of the raid, who arrived here.

To the Associated Press he said he was sitting with friends in a hotel in the centre of the city when the squadron appeared over the city. Anti-aircraft guns immediately went into action. It was at 1 o'clock in the morning, he said, and some time previously soldiers had issued warning for the extinguishing of all lights.

The aeroplanes were seen distinctly, he declared, and some flew so low that they seemed to touch the roof of the hotel, but their nationality was not made out. Guests in the upper rooms of the hotel fled hurriedly down stairs.

Intermittent bomb explosions and firing continued until daybreak. One machine, he added, was reported to have been brought down at Porte Lipse, on the outskirts of the city. He said no damage done had not been ascertained when he left Brussels.

"This was the most important raid in a long while," he said. "Smaller affairs occurred almost every other day. These frequent visits by Entente aeroplanes hearten the Belgian people wonderfully, and inevitably lead to exaggerated notions of the impending departure of the Germans."

This is the first report of an air raid on Brussels Wednesday.

A British official statement, issued on Sept. 4, reported that on the two preceding days British aeroplanes had made a raid on Hobbokke, near Antwerp, and on a town near Bruges.

SURFACE LINES ONLY TIED UP IN NEW YORK STRIKE

Interborough Handles Traffic on Subway and Elevated Tracks

POLICE PROTECTION CHECKS DISORDER

Strike a Failure if Violence is Avoided, Say Railway Officials—Sympathetic Strikes the Hope of Employees— No One Seriously Hurt in Riots.

New York, Sept. 7.—Subway and elevated transportation lines on Manhattan Island were being operated tonight on what officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company said were virtually normal schedules, although it was admitted that service on the surface lines of the New York Railway Company was seriously affected by the traction strike called last night.

Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, who are conducting the strike, conceded that schedules on the subway and elevated lines were not seriously hampered, but reiterated their determination to fight to the end, and announced that widespread efforts would be made to induce strike-breakers and employees who have remained loyal to the company to quit their posts.

Theodore P. Shontz, president of the Interborough, issued a statement late today, in which he said the strike was a failure, and that if the police protection continued as good as it had been throughout the day the city was assured of normal transportation facilities. Disorders Not Serious.

Several arrests were made during the day, but disorders, which occurred in various parts of the city, resulted in only minor injuries to a few persons, according to police reports.

Disruption of service on surface lines diverted much of this traffic to the elevated and subway lines, and during the rush hours this evening there was considerable congestion. After the evening rush hours the New York Railway Company ordered most of its surface cars to the barns, declaring that they would be taken out again in the morning.

Mayor Mitchell arrived in the city tonight from the Flatbush training camp and immediately went into conference with Police Commissioner Woods and other city officials. The mayor said he would meet Oscar S. Straus, chairman of the public service commission, tomorrow to take up the strike situation.

Meetings of strikers and street railway employees on various lines were held in different parts of the city tonight. In some cases sentiment was strongly in sympathy with the strikers, but no tangible action was taken to extend the strike.

Thomas Wright, business agent of the local branch of the Tidewater Boatmen's union, said officials of the organization were investigating the strike, and would make a report within a few days. The boatmen handle all the coal coming into the Interborough power houses, and it had been reported they would call a sympathetic strike. Wm. B. Fitzgerald, the organizer, and Frank Hickey, general manager of the Interborough, testified at a hearing on the strike before the public service commission.

The organizers expressed readiness to call a meeting of the strikers to learn whether they would accept the commission's ruling on the fairness of the so-called "master and servant" contracts, which union leaders say precipitated the strike. Attorneys for the Interborough, however, declared that the company would not arbitrate the contracts in any event.

STRIKE-BREAKERS IN RESERVE.

Failure of the union to tie up the subway and elevated lines is attributed by some union men to the fact that thousands of strike-breakers, congregated here and in many nearby cities in preparation for the nation-wide railway strike, were available to the Interborough. Many of these men are being used here now and the company, union leaders say, was confident of obtaining plenty of men.

In a statement issued tonight, Mr. Fitzgerald said he was highly satisfied with the strike situation.

BRITISH STEAMER LOST WITH SEVERAL OF CREW

Rotterdam, Sept. 7.—The British steamer Torridge of 5,098 tons gross has been sunk. Nineteen members of crew have been landed. No news has been received of the other sailors making up the crews. The Torridge was 802 feet long with a beam of 92 feet. She was built at Sunderland in 1912 and owned by the Tatum Steam Navigation Company of Cardiff.

ROUMANIANS LOSE FORTRESS BUT WIN MOUNTAIN PASS

Vienna Unreservedly Admits With- drawal Before Superior Forces In North

German-Bulgarian Army Along Danube, on Other Hand, Driving Towards Bucharest, Capture Fortress of Turtukai and Berlin Claims 20,000 prisoners—Greek Garrison at Seres Has Escaped Bulgars

Bucharest, Sept. 7, via London.—Roumanian troops have occupied Gyergyó-Ditro-Osova Pass on the north and northwest frontier of Roumania, says the official statement issued by the Roumanian war office today. Seven guns, a number of machine guns and important food stores—were captured from the Austro-Hungarians.

German and Bulgarian forces, having received numerous reinforcements, continue to attack at great violence the Roumanian fortress of Turtukai. The garrison of the fortress is ceaselessly counter-attacking, the Roumanian statement adds, and the losses on each side are said to have been very serious.

The text of the Roumanian official statement says: "On the north and northwest frontier we occupied Gyergyó-Ditro-Osova Pass, where we captured seven guns, several machine guns, searchlights and important food stores.

"On the southern frontier the enemy, having received numerous reinforcements, especially in heavy artillery, continue to attack Turtukai, the garrison of which is ceaselessly counter-attacking. The losses on either side are very serious."

BERLIN CLAIMS 20,000 PRISONERS.

Berlin, Sept. 7, via London, 5:56 p.m.—More than 20,000 Roumanians were taken prisoners when Bulgarian and German troops captured the Roumanian fortress of Turtukai, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters. The official statement says that in the capture of the Roumanian fortress more than 500 guns were taken.

CONFIRMATION FROM PETROGRAD.

Petrograd, Sept. 7.—The Roumanian troops have evacuated the town of Turtukai, on the Danube, 33 miles southeast of Bucharest, under pressure by superior force of Germans and Bulgarians, it was officially announced here today.

The Roumanians withdrew to the north bank of the Danube after beating back heavy German and Bulgarian attacks in a three days' battle. German artillery battered in the advanced positions of the Turtukai bridgehead.

London despatches yesterday said it was believed there that the German-Bulgarian blow against the Turtukai bridgehead marked the beginning of a German attempt to march on Bucharest and seize the Roumanian capital.

Turtukai, which has been evacuated by Roumanian troops, in the face of German and Bulgarian attacks, is one of a series of fortresses defending the Roumanian capital from the south. It is situated on the southern bank of the River Danube, opposite Otintara, from which town a railroad runs to Bucharest. The German army headquarters staff announced on Wednesday that German and Bulgarian troops had stormed seven of the Turtukai works, including the armored batteries of the position.

CAUGHT ACROSS THE DANUBE.

London, Sept. 8.—In explanation of the capture of the Roumanian garrison at Turtukai, a Sofia despatch to the Vostok Zeitung, received here by way of Copenhagen, says that the Roumanians were prevented from setting across the Danube by the violent artillery fire of the attacking forces. It became a case of annihilation or surrender, and the garrison surrendered.

BUT AUSTRIANS ARE ON THE RUN.

Vienna, via London, Sept. 7.—Austrian troops have withdrawn before a threatening Roumanian movement to the heights west of Olah Toplitza, south of Doros Westra and twenty miles west of the Roumanian border, says the official statement issued at Austro-Hungarian headquarters today. On the Russian front the Austrian troops, between the Zlota Lipa and the Dolnesta rivers, have also been withdrawn. The statement follows:

"Roumanian front: Near Olah Toplitza (at the junction of the Maros and Toplitza rivers) to avoid a threatened envelopment our troops have been withdrawn to the heights west of the town.

"Russian front: In connection with the fighting described yesterday between the Zlota Lipa and the Dolnesta our troops have been removed to prepared positions."

GREEKS HOLDING FORTS AT KAVALLA.

Saloniki, Sept. 7, via London.—Colonel Christodoulos, with the troops of the Greek garrison at Seres, forty-five miles northeast of Saloniki has succeeded in making his way to the seaport of Kavalla on the Aegean Sea, where he is reported to have seized two forts despite the opposition of the Bulgarian troops which had occupied them.

It was reported from Greek sources at Saloniki last week that the entire force of about 3,000 men under Colonel Christodoulos, which had left Seres to resist the Bulgarian invasion of Macedonia had been captured by the Bulgarians. ITALIANS NOT HEAVILY ENGAGED.

Rome, Sept. 7, via London, 5:45 p.m.—The Italian forces in Albania, which recently have been advancing inland from Avlona, are now engaged in no heavy fighting, so far as is indicated by today's official account of the operations on this front.

"In Albania yesterday," the statement says, "our batteries dispersed some enemy detachments near Hambari, on the right bank of the Vjosas, which were troubling us with their fire."

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTRUCTION TANGLE GOES ON

Fourth Explanatory Report Is- sued by Building Com- mittee in Charge

HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, RESIGNS HIS POSITION

Architect Blamed by Committee and Then Exonerated in Same Breath— Only Two Liberal Members Now on Committee—Motion for Reconstruc- tion "According to Law" Goes Beg- ging.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Ottawa, Sept. 4.—Another voluminous statement has been issued in attempted justification of the methods of reconstruction being employed in connection with the dominion parliament building. This makes the fourth, and purports to be issued on the authorization of the whole joint parliamentary committee which has supervision of the work. That, however, the apology is not concurred in at all is evident from the fact that Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux declined to be present at yesterday's conference with the architects when it was prepared, and from the further fact that his resignation has been sent to the government. The committee, which formerly consisted of three Liberal and five Conservatives, now has only two Liberals in its personnel, namely Hon. Dr. Fugatey and Senator Robert Watson. Hon. Charles Murphy, one of the original Liberal nominees on the committee, resigned as soon as the contract was let on the "cost plus percentage" basis. Nevertheless, the statement observes that "this is the first time in the history of Canada that an attempt has been made to construct a large monumental public work with the co-operation of both political parties and they are pleased to be able to state that up to the present time the labors of the committee have been most harmonious to that end."

Blames and Exonerates Them.

The committee's official statement places the responsibility for tearing down the walls on the shoulders of the architects, Messrs. Pearson & Marchand, but exonerates them from all blame in so doing. The architects reported last March to parliament that there were \$2,000,000 worth of masonry in position which could be utilized. The committee now says that in this was included the library, valued at \$650,000, but as the architects were asked to report on the ruins, and the library is untouched which could be utilized. The motion in a separate paragraph in the report, in a new statement is not convincing in that respect. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux at the commencement of Friday's session pressed for consideration of his motion of the previous session. The motion was to the effect that as the walls had been demolished the Lyall Company be paid for the work of demolition and tenders be called for the reconstruction "according to the law," which provides that tenders be called on all public works of over \$5,000. There was some objection to consideration of the motion, but Mr. Lemieux insisted. The motion was put but failed to secure a second and was declared lost.

In a message received here from Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux from Montreal tonight, authorization was given by him for the publication of a statement to the effect that J. B. Hunter, secretary of the committee on Friday last, after his motion calling for tenders on the reconstruction of the parliament buildings had been lost. The letter of resignation was dated Friday, Sept. 1, and mailed on the same night to J. B. Hunter, secretary of the committee. Notwithstanding this, the report given out today purports to be the unanimous statement of every member of the committee and Hon. Robert Rogers stated today that Mr. Lemieux's resignation was certainly "news to him."

TWO VILLAGES ARE CAPTURED BY ITALIANS

Rome, Sept. 4, via London.—Italian troops have made additional successes in Albania, east of Avlona, says an official statement given out today.

The villages of Kuta and Drizar have been occupied and Monte Gradist has been taken. Later, the statement says, the Italians retired to the right bank of the Vjosas, having accomplished their objective. The text follows:

"Yesterday in the Fiemme Valley the enemy having received reinforcements, after an intense artillery preparation, launched two violent attacks against our new positions on Monte Cauriol. They were stopped each time by our fire and eventually were dispersed with heavy loss by a counter attack with the bayonet. On the remainder of the front the artillery was active.

"Albania: On Saturday detachments of Bersaglieri and territorials made a raid on the right bank of the Vjosas. The territorials crossed the river between Scifi and Regepat, taking the village of Kuta after severe fighting. Meanwhile the Bersaglieri occupied and took Monte Gradist, repelling violent counter attacks. During the evening the troops having achieved their objective, returned to their right bank of the Vjosas. One Bersaglieri detachment remained undisturbed on Monte Tribes, until Sunday afternoon, returning subsequently to our line. We took thirty-four Austrian prisoners and captured much material."